

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Germany Posts Her Sentinels on the Vistula.

FORTIFYING THE DARDANELLES

Gortschakoff Declared the Arbitrator of War or Peace.

NAVIGATING THE NIGER

While Turkey Flirts with the Powers Her Subjects Revolt.

CUBAN INSURGENTS SURRENDER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1879.

A Rangoon despatch to the *Times* reports that the Burmese mission is still detained at Thetmyin.

An official despatch received at Madrid from Cuba reports that 100 insurgents, with their leaders, have submitted in the Holguin district.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the official journal announces that pardons have been granted to fifty-eight more Communists.

The *News* Rome correspondent reports that the resignation of the Minister of Public Instruction threatens to cause a Cabinet crisis before the opening of the Chambers.

NO BALKAN LEAGUE.

The *Times* Vienna despatch says M. Ristich, the Serbian Premier, has contradicted the reports of the formation of a league by the Balkan Principalities.

LEGITIMIST MAYORS.

The *Times* Paris despatch says the Prefect of Vendee having intimated to Deputy Baudry d'Asson that the proposed banquet in honor of the Mayors and Deputy-Mayors who were superseded for attending the legitimist demonstrations in October would be forbidden, M. d'Asson replied that the prohibition would be disregarded and the banquet held.

ABD-EL-KADER STILL ALIVE.

The *News* Paris despatch says: "The Havas Agency has been instructed to express the belief that Abd-el-Kader is not dead, as the French consuls at Damascus and Beyrouth would not have failed to transmit the news to the Foreign Office, if it were true."

YAKOOB KHAN ON TRIAL.

The *Times* Calcutta despatch says: "Inquiry into the Ameer's connection with the massacre of Major Cavignani and his party has begun. The railway from Sukkur to Quetta will undoubtedly be extended to Candahar. The Rumpu rebellion appears to be reviving. The ringleader has recovered from his illness and is committing fresh outrages. Fever prevails among the troops and police."

THE CZAREVITCH AT BERLIN.

The various special correspondents agree that the visits of the Czarevitch to Berlin and Vienna are void of political importance. The Czarevitch having deprecated a ceremonious reception at Berlin, neither the Emperor nor the guard of honor received him at the railway station.

ABDUL HAMID'S REFORMS.

THE SULTAN ACCEPTS SIR AUSTEN LAYARD'S CONDITIONS—HIS MINISTERS DISAGREE—DISORDERS SPREADING THROUGH THE COUNTRY—CATHAROTOPH PACHA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1879.

The Sultan has ratified a scheme of reforms for the European provinces of Turkey and Asia Minor, and has consented to recognize the principle of Ministerial responsibility.

The *Standard's* Berlin despatch says: "After conferring with Prince Lobanoff, the Sultan has ordered the re-equipment of the forts on the Dardanelles. A considerable number of guns have been sent there."

Musurus Pacha, Turkish Ambassador at London, has telegraphed the Porte that Lord Salisbury is satisfied with the explanations presented by the Ambassador. He believes that he has convinced Lord Salisbury that the reports that an understanding exists between Turkey and Russia are without foundation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Noroe Vremya* has held an interview with Lord Dufferin. He reported the latter as having said England could carry out her programme in Turkey independently, and that the maintenance of peace rested with Prince Gortschakoff.

A despatch from Constantinople to the *Daily News* says the Turkish Ministry is divided in opinion. One portion, headed by Osman Pacha, favors an alliance with Russia.

Disorders are increasing throughout the country. Even within sixty miles of Constantinople the Circassians are robbing and murdering the inhabitants.

It is believed that Camthoroff Pacha is about to be proposed to succeed Aleko Pacha in Roumelia.

THE SOURCE OF THE NIGER.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent reports that two French explorers discovered the source of the River Niger in September. [The limit of exploration up to the present time had been Farabana, reached in 1869 by Winwood Reade, who journeyed inland from Free-town, the capital of Sierra Leone, navigated the main stream down to Nova, and succeeded in reaching the head waters of the Niger, but far from its source.]

GERMANY'S LINES OF DEFENCE.

FORTIFYING THE EMPIRE AGAINST RUSSIAN ATTACKS—HOW THE FRENCH INDENTMENT WAS A LABOR MEASURE EXPENDED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

COLOGNE, Nov. 16, 1879.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Gazette* asserts that there is reason to regard the news of a considerable concentration of Russian troops on the eastern frontiers of Germany as well founded. [A very complete account of Germany's preparations on her northeastern frontier against the possibility of attack by Russia is given in an article by Captain Kirchhammer, of the Austrian general staff, published in the last number of the *Austrian Military Gazette*. The writer holds that the line of defence of Germany on the northeast, formed by the Pregel, the Vistula, the Netze, and the Warta, and the Oder constitutes an almost uninterrupted front, presenting such difficulties to an enemy that it is not exceeded in strength by any frontier on the European continent. A considerable part of the French indemnity has been expended by the German government in erecting fortifications on this line,

which would be the chief protection of Germany in the event of an attack by Russia. "From the year 1871," says the writer, "to this day, the German War Department has been laboring with equal activity and skill at the completion of the three great defensive systems of which Königsberg, Thorn and Posen and Breslau are the centres. The permanent intrenched camp of Königsberg is an imposing example of the modern art of fortification. Even greater care has been bestowed upon the more important line of Posen-Thorn. The shortest road to the heart of Germany passes across it, and three lines of defence—those of the Vistula, the Netze, and the Warta—are here connected with each other. If the German army were compelled to abandon the line of the Pregel (Königsberg), it would find the greatest security at Thorn. The connection of this fortress with Berlin is protected by the strong line of the Netze; the army would be able to communicate freely with the west and southwest against an attack from East Prussia; and in the more dangerous event of an attack from Warsaw and the left bank of the Vistula it would have behind it the whole line formed by that river as far as the sea. The Russians could not cross the border of Thorn on either line without strategically exposing themselves. They would, therefore, be obliged to attack Thorn; but this place has now been made so strong that while in German hands it would prove almost invincible." Captain Kirchhammer's conclusion is that the friendship, or at least the neutrality, of Austria-Hungary would in the event of war with Germany be of the greatest possible military value to Russia. "An invading Russian army would naturally advance against Prussian Silesia, the weak point of the German defence; but it could only do so with the permission of Austria. If, on the other hand, Germany wished to act on the offensive, her first step would be to occupy Russian Poland. This she could only do if her flanks were secure. Her left flank is covered by the Baltic; but her right, unless Austria is friendly, would be threatened from Bohemia. It would therefore be her strongest interest, from a military point of view, to assure herself of the neutrality of Austria. Thus each of the two Powers would need the assistance of Austria if it contemplated an attack on the other."

BATTLE IN ST. DOMINGO.

REPORTED EIGHT HOURS' BATTLE BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GENERAL LUPON AND OF PRESIDENT GUILLERMO SESARIO.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 8, 1879.

We learn that on the 26th ult., a battle was fought three leagues from the city of St. Domingo, which lasted eight hours, between General Lupon and Guillermo Sesario, the President of the Republic. The result was not known when the mail left.

THE NEW CABLE LANDED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1879.

The shore end of the new French cable was landed at North Eastham at six o'clock this evening. Signals were exchanged a few moments later with the Faraday. The latter will steam at daybreak for the other end of the cable, which is about seventeen miles distant from North Eastham. It is expected that the final splice will be completed by to-morrow afternoon.

THE ARIZONA'S PASSENGERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. JOHN, N. F., Nov. 16, 1879.

The remaining passengers of the Arizona, which sailed for Liverpool at half-past eight o'clock, are now in the hands of the authorities. The passengers are loud in their praise of the hospitality of the citizens of St. John.

LAKE SCHOONER ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1879.

The Signal Corps station at Oswego, N. Y., reported to the chief signal officer at Fort M. as follows: "The schooner Hattie Howard, of Oswego, Captain S. D. Becker, from Fort Hope, with lumber for this place, went ashore on the croch of the West Pier at half-past twelve o'clock this afternoon. The sailing service and revenue cutters are now taking off her crew. The vessel will probably be a total loss, but her cargo can be saved."

ANOTHER RESCUED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1879.

The schooner Nickie Gardner arrived in port today, having picked up a second survivor of the ill-fated schooner Breck, named David McCallister, of Fort Colborne. The testimony in the case was given twenty-four hours, and was nearly exhausted when rescued.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLAGSHIP HARTFORD AT VINEYARD HAVEN.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 16, 1879.

The United States flagship Hartford, Captain James A. Greer, of the South Atlantic squadron, arrived here yesterday with Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, commander of the naval forces at the South Atlantic station, on board. The Hartford was last from Rio Janeiro, having had a forty-seven days' passage to this port, with fair weather, and made most of the passage under sail. She has been absent over two years, having left Norfolk October 13, 1877. She took a pilot and proceeded to Boston this morning, with all well on board.

COUNTING OUT IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Nov. 16, 1879.

The reports from Augusta of the intention of the Governor and Council to count out republican majorities in the Legislature and thus seize control of the State government for the coming year were fully credited by leading democrats here on Saturday, and republicans who have been inclined to doubt the alleged revolutionary designs have come to regard the threatening as serious. Many leading republicans of this section go to Augusta on Monday.

THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CASE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16, 1879.

Senators Cameron, Hill and Vance, of the subcommittee on the Kellogg-Spofford investigation, have arrived here accompanied by James R. Randall, of the *Augusta Chronicle* and *Constitutionalist*, as clerk, and S. W. Small, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, as stenographer, and Miss Abner, of the *Augusta Chronicle*, who will begin the investigation to-morrow in parlor C of the St. Charles Hotel. Indications point to two weeks' labor for the committee.

FIRE.

IRON WORKS BUILDING PARTIALLY BURNED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 16, 1879.

A building owned by Matthew Schalk, of New York, and occupied by the Woodruff Iron Works and others, was partially burned this evening. Samuel Woodruff had about \$4,000 worth of machinery in the building, which was destroyed. Dwight Cushman, a well-known painter, and his wife, were in the building at the time of the fire. They were rescued by the firemen, and the building was saved from total destruction. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

A BOILER SHOP DAMAGED.

MONTEVAL, Nov. 16, 1879.

A fire to-day damaged the boiler shop of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles to the extent of \$10,000. One hundred men will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

AN EXPENSIVE FIRE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 16, 1879.

A despatch to the *Power Press* says: "A fire broke out in the First National Bank block in Lake City, Minn., this morning, and destroyed the brick block in which it was situated, together with seven wooden buildings adjoining. The fire originated in the *South-east* office, in bank block. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; the insurance at \$30,000. The heaviest losses are to L. S. Gerard and L. S. Vanvleet, who own the brick block, and who lost \$25,000; J. E. Farrow, merchant, lost \$14,000; insurance \$4,000; H. F. Brown & Co., publishers of the *Lake City Democrat*, lost \$8,000; insurance \$4,000; Stoker & Main, lost \$5,000; insurance \$1,700. There are a large number of small losses."

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE COMING CENSUS—FORMATION OF SUPERVISORS' DISTRICTS—THE SUB-DIVISIONS IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND CONNECTICUT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1879.

The formation of Supervisors' districts under the provisions of the Census act of March 3, 1879, has been completed by Superintendent Walker, except in regard to the States of Massachusetts and California, and approved by Secretary Schurz. The details are of interest, for the reason, among others, that the appointments of Supervisors must be made in each instance by selection from applicants residing within the boundaries of the respective districts. These important offices, which will practically control the thousands of appointments necessary for the work of taking the census, are to be filled by the 1st of January.

General Walker says that in the formation of districts reference was given solely to the exigencies of enumeration due to the geographical features of States, and to existing conditions of settlement, occupation and intercommunication. It results, as was to be expected, that the districts vary greatly in population and in territorial extent.

The State of New York is divided into eleven districts, as follows:—
First District—New York county.
Second District—Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk counties.
Third District—Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester counties.
Fourth District—Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster counties.
Fifth District—Albany, Greene, Otsego, Rensselaer and Schoharie counties.
Sixth District—Putnam, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Saratoga, Schoenecady, Warren and Washington counties.
Seventh District—Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties.
Eighth District—Cayuga, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego counties.
Ninth District—Albany, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins counties.
Tenth District—Cattaraugus, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates counties.
Eleventh District—Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie and Niagara counties.

New Jersey has three districts, as follows:—
First District—Bergen, Essex, Morris, Passaic, Sussex and Warren counties.
Second District—Burlington, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset and Union counties.
Third District—Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Monmouth, Ocean and Salem counties.

Connecticut has two districts, as follows:—
First District—Fairfield, Litchfield and New Haven counties.
Second District—Hartford, Middlesex, New London, Tolland and Windham counties.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

TRACHEARY TOWARD GENERAL ADAMS CONTEMPLATED, BUT NOT CARRIED OUT.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 15, 1879.

It is gradually becoming known at the Los Pinos Agency that it was determined by the House of Representatives to take the course pursued. That they decided to take the course pursued. That portion of the proceedings was not translated to General Adams, and he is only now finding out the facts through Oursay and other Indians.

GENERAL GRANT AT CHURCH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1879.

General Grant attended the Centenary Methodist Church to-day to hear Dr. Thomas preach. At the close of the sermon General Grant took a stand in the vestibule and delivered a short address to a large number of the audience as they passed out.

HOOKE'S MOURNING COMRADES.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1879.

Memorial services in honor of the late General Hooker took place in Music Hall to-day, in presence of an imposing military and civic assemblage. Upon the platform, which was tastefully draped with flags and arches bearing insignia of mourning, were seated Governor Tabor, Lieutenant Governor Long, ex-Governors Rice and Gaston, General A. P. Martin, Mayor Prince and other prominent gentlemen. The floor was occupied solely by Grand Army posts and veterans, including those representing the Massachusetts and New Hampshire regiments, which composed the First brigade which General Hooker commanded. There was a very full representation from the Grand Army posts of this and adjoining States. The formal exercises consisted of singing and prayer, and an oration by the Rev. Warren H. Gridwold, late chaplain of the First Massachusetts Infantry.

MR. MOODY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1879.

Rev. L. D. Moody has returned to the city after an absence of nearly a year, and preached to a large audience at his church to-day.

A DYING CONFESSION.

THE MURDER OF A MURDER COMMITTED AT NEWPORT SIXTEEN YEARS AGO AT LAST DISSEMINATED—THE CRIME OF A DRUNKEN SAILOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 16, 1879.

About sixteen years ago Jonathan Weaver, of this city, was cruelly murdered at Ocean Cottage, near the beach, during a drunken row. John McCarthy, now one of the leading business men of the city, was arrested and tried for the offence but was acquitted, and up to the present time the whole affair has been shrouded in mystery. A sailor who had never heard of the murder until he read in the papers that it was a case of a drunken sailor, who had been killed by a man named McCarthy, who had been arrested and tried for the offence but was acquitted, and up to the present time the whole affair has been shrouded in mystery.

POISONED FOR HER PROPERTY.

TRIAL OF A WOMAN FOR MURDERING ONE OF HER OWN SEX—A SOLE LEAGUE SUSPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CARLEIGH, Pa., Nov. 16, 1879.

There has been on trial here during the past three days a murder case in which a woman is the defendant. On May 28, of the present year, Mrs. Mary Kiehl, aged eighty-one years, residing in the suburbs of the town, was taken ill and after three days of great suffering she died. During her illness she vomited freely, creating an impression that she had been poisoned. In the house were two tin pots which had contained coffee and chocolate, of which she is known to have partaken. What had remained in the vessels was subjected to an analytical examination, which resulted in the discovery of large quantities of arsenic. Subsequently the body of Mrs. Kiehl was exhumed and the contents of her stomach, with the liver and other organs, were analysed with a similar result. As a man named Wynkoop, a justice of the peace and no relative of the deceased, was her sole legatee, he was suspected of having procured her murder. Mrs. Zell having admitted that she had given the old lady coffee during her illness, she, too, became a target for suspicion. Another point against Wynkoop was the expressed determination of the deceased to change her will in favor of a relative.

Mrs. Zell was arrested and committed for trial, and Wynkoop was released on entering into \$5,000 bail. This week true bills were found against both, but only the woman was put on trial. The commonwealth would have a strong case but for the fact that the jury have failed to prove a motive on the part of the defendant. The value of the estate was \$5,000, the purpose of proving that Mrs. Zell was not at Mrs. Kiehl's house on the day she was taken sick, and to impeach the credibility of the principal witness, who was the first suspected person, having poisoned the old lady. The trial will probably be concluded on Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"STABAT MATER."

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was sung last night at the Academy of Music by Her Majesty's Opera Company. Miss Valeria, Miss Cary, Signors Campanini and Galassi and Herr Behrens being the soloists. The entire orchestra and chorus of the company were engaged in the interpretation of the work, and Signor Arditelli directed the music. The lower and upper parts of the house were well filled, but the box circle was not patronized extensively and the proscenium boxes were almost untenable. It was not an ultra fashionable gathering, neither was it an assemblage of the regular patrons of Sunday night musical affairs, but an audience of good quality who came to hear a meritorious work meritoriously performed. After listening to it attentively, and generally applauding in the proper places, the verdict seemed to be nearly unanimous that, taken all together, expectations had been realized, and that the "Stabat Mater" had been ably interpreted. The quartette engaged was a very strong one, and the choruses generally well rendered.

The orchestra was inclined to be over strong and more than once overpowered the voices. The instruments were led by a vigorous hand, however, and the blonches apparent last night will not probably recur.

Various operatic troupes have sung the "Stabat Mater," but the rendering it had last night may be put down, after careful consideration of its faults and its merits, as quite equal in most respects and far superior in certain details of any previous American interpretation of the work.

The introduction was sung in excellent taste, the music being most appropriately colored. The concerted parts were finely rendered, the voices blending admirably and giving ample expression to the whole of the music of the number. Campanini's solo, "Stabat Mater dolens," was sung with great sentiment, and, brief as it was, quite perfect in its way. The tutti (Dum pen debat) was very good, the orchestral effects being particularly excellent.

The "Cujus Animam" was most beautifully sung, Campanini giving it the earnestness and intensity of a prayer. The tortuosissimo passage (Cujus animam gemens) was grandly done, but the orchestra was far too powerful and marred much of the effect. The "Qui tollis" which follows, was sung with great feeling, but, though well done, there was not as much depth of feeling as the "Cujus Animam." The chorus began on a chromatic succession and leading to the climax on B double flat, was a very triumph and was well done, and was sung with great success. The cadenza was very fine and the aria was finished with pianissimo effects that were marvellously delicate. Campanini seems to understand better than do most tenors the true method of singing this famous number. As a rule it is apt to be sung wrongly as a song of triumph and not as a song of grief and prayer. Campanini very properly opens in *auto voce*, and gives the air throughout a consistent phrasing.

Under the supervision of Mr. Cary, who very warmly received, Miss Valeria was evidently rather nervous in the "Quis est homo" and a little uncertain in the introductory phrase, but her voice came out with great sweetness and simplicity, contrasting charmingly in the melody with the repeated notes of the accompaniment. "Quis est homo" was sung with great force and the full, rich quality of her voice. In not using the portamento effect, where the voice is carried down, she lost some of the grand chance for a fine effect. The concerted part which follows the solo was excellently done. The dramatic phrasing in the two duos was really perfect. The scale is peculiarly difficult, as it is neither chromatic nor diatonic, but was sung with accuracy and perfect taste. Signor Campanini and Miss Cary, the finale was most sweetly and charmingly shaded, the audience almost hushed in its admiration.

To Signor Galassi fell the "Pro peccatis." He gave it a broad, open, free rendering, but it was a trifle cold. It showed all the beauties of his voice, and he sang with great power in his method of singing it, but it lacked the warmth to make it quite perfect. The orchestra was too powerful in the two duos, and the two were really perfect. The scale is peculiarly difficult, as it is neither chromatic nor diatonic, but was sung with accuracy and perfect taste. Signor Campanini and Miss Cary, the finale was most sweetly and charmingly shaded, the audience almost hushed in its admiration.

The chorus and recitative (No. 6) had an organ accompaniment. It was sung in a religious, solemn style that would have been imposing in a degree if it had not lacked precision and there was no hitch where there is a change to 6-8 time. The movement was taken with composure, but not perfect accuracy. Herr Behrens, who very good, was a trifle heavy in his one prominent part among many strong points. The "Fate at ardent" and "Veni, Domine" might have had a more dramatic note, which was a little too low for an effective tone, but notwithstanding these drawbacks Galassi made a most successful and perfect rendering of the work.

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